

This paper investigates the influence of temporal contact patterns on epidemic spread by comparing the dynamics of the SIR model on different types of temporal networks. Introduction The accurate modeling and prediction of infectious disease outbreaks is a central challenge in network science. Activity-driven models provide a minimal yet powerful framework for generating temporal networks representative of the real world. A key question is: How does the temporal structure of activity-driven networks modulate epidemic outcomes, compared to static networks? In this study, we focus on the comparative analysis of SIR epidemic dynamics on an activity-driven temporal network with 99 nodes.

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